the Sun Printing and Publishing chilshed by the Sun Printing and Publishing sciation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of thatian, New York. President of the Assom. Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street urer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 17 a street; Secretary of the Association, D. W

on office. Effingham House, I Arundel street nd. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in lor at the American and Colonial Exchange, on street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship

e, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The dally and ditions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the tel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, nee de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19. Boulevard ns. corner Rue Louis le Grand.

ers who know its charms.

nificence of public spirited contributors

of inestimable advantage to the people."

Medical Expert Testimony.

The leading medical organizations

of New York State and many promi-

nent members of the bar have under-

taken to have incorporated into the

laws of the State a bill to regulate the

introduction of medical expert testi-

mony. This bill, which was recom-

mended by the committees of the Medi-

cal Society of the State of New York, the

New York Academy of Medicine, the

New York State Homoeopathic Society

and the New York State Bar Associa-

tion, was introduced into the Assembly

on March 9; 1909, and was passed. The

same bill was introduced into the State

Senate, but sufficient time was not left to

give it due consideration and it failed of

The bill provided that the Justices

of the Supreme Court assigned to the

Appellate Division in the several Depart-

ments should designate a list of physi-

cians and surgeons in each judicial dis-

trict who may be called as medical

expert witnesses by the trial court or

called shall testify and be subject to

full examination and cross-examination

as other witnesses are. It further pro-

vided that when so directed by the trial

court witnesses so called shall receive

for their services and attendance such

sums as the presiding Judge may allow,

other fiscal officer of the county in which

It is held by many distinguished law-

condition is not only unsatisfactory but

It will be seen that the proposed meas-

ure is intended only to regulate the tes-

timony in griminal and not in civil suits.

it in no way restricts the right of parties

to call other expert witnesses. As the

The committees which have this im-

continued, and it is to be hoped that

The Choice of Allds.

the council of his opponents he could

have suggested no plan so wholly ad-

vantageous to himself as that his ene-

upon them the contempt of the people

Of all that Governor HUGHES has most

justly attacked in the public life of New

of this State.

The selection of the Hon. JOTHAM P.

unnecessarily expensive to the tax-

the trial is had.

nesses as heretofore.

interests of his client.

their efforts may succeed.

passage at that session.

our friends who favor us with manuscripts to cation wish to have rejected articles returne must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Federal Income Tax at Albany · Governor's argument for the reion by the New York Legislature of proposed Sixteenth Amendment of Federal Constitution is as unansweras twelve o'clock noon.

thout regard to the general desirlity of enabling Congress to tax es, without apportionment, in a onal emergency, Governor HUGHES ts out a fatal feature of the specific al how pending, which is the only the State legislators are called to consider or can possibly conat the present time.

e proposed amendment, by eming the Federal Government to and collect on incomes "from whatrce derived," empowers the eral Government, in the natural and citable meaning of the language, to the instrumentalities of State Govnt. The Governor says:

order that a market may be furnished for nds, and for municipal bonds, and that means may be afforded for State and local ration, such securities from time to are exempted from taxation. In this way rates of interest are paid than otherwis essible. To permit such-securities to subject of Federal taxation is to place such as upon the borrowing power of the State make the performance of the functions of local ent a matter of Federal grace.

his is defence of State rights in the best sense of the term. peculiarity of the objection which

rnor HUGHES states so forcibly in is special message is that it is as valid every other State of the Union as the State of New York.

it conceivable that any State, northrn or southwestern, central or ic, anywhere, in fact, on the map. wither Republican, Democratic or mulistic in its political inwards, is by any party to a civil action in any to vote away forever to the of the courts of this State, and when so ously, a considerable fragment of own credit, and of the credit of its municipalities?

ark for the Lower Hudson Valley. rare opportunity to obtain a State to be at once paid by the Treasurer or in the lower Hudson Valley that preserve the scenic beauties of the and take in a wild and picturesque stry extending to the Ramapo Mounis brought to the attention of the right of parties to call other expert witde in Governor HUGHES's annual He announces that Mrs. MARY HARRIMAN desires, in accordance h a plan proposed some time ago by of this bill would do much toward late EDWARD H. HARRIMAN, to cony to the State a tract of about 10,000 cres of land in Orange and Rockland counties to be held in perpetuity as a rk. This plan, as the Governor sets payer. th with approbation, has moved the W York Palisades Park Commission propose the extension of the original slisades Interstate Park along the per front to Newburgh (except as it be necessary to skirt Nyack, everstraw and West Point) and beeen Haverstraw and Iona Island HARRIMAN is prepared to turn over the State of New York.

n her letter to Governor HUGHES ng the offer of such a vast tract of M'Mrs. HARRIMAN promises a sum of 000,000 for the purchase of other reels intervening between it and the dson River, "so that the park may timately have some portion of river and thus be accessible to the portant matter in charge have been ple of New York city and neighand counties. The Palisades Park sion, whose jurisdiction was exded by an act of 1906 to the vicinity Haverstraw, has raised by private iption the sum of \$1,625,000, asks the river front as far as Newburgh west of the Ramapo Mountains. urges that the State appropriate 00,000, a sum almost equal to Mrs. ed by the commission, so that with total amount of \$5,000,000 it will and eastern New York have in the

plan as drawn provides for the disfigurement of Hook reain (near Nyack) by blasting, a under the Palisades to the ds, the absorption of the Highervation in the towns of Corn-Toodbury and Highland author-

the State), which would call for the se- even the qualities of a forceful leader, lection of a prison site elsewhere. Not ALLDS brings to the men and the party only would Stony Point, Dunderberg he is now to represent a guarantee of Mountain and Storm King be in the public disfavor. To be opposed by park as contemplated, but also a rug- those who accept or follow the leaderged and picturesque country containing ship of the Hon. JOTHAM P. ALLDS, this in dealing with the navy estimates. scores of hills of an elevation of one will be a permanent source of strength thousand feet and more, many streams for Governor Hughes.

in contour to the Catskill Park, which State Regulation of Party Man-

agement. It is that portion of Governor If the plan commends itself to the HUGHES's annual message to the Leg-Legislature the new park, consisting islature which deals with direct primaof Mrs. HARRIMAN'S generous gift ries and questions incident to elections and land already acquired and to be that will, we believe, provoke the greatobtained by the Palisades Park Com- est amount of dissent among the people mission, will open to the people of New of this State.

York city and neighboring counties a For THE SUN the Governor's discus territory of unusual beauty and at- sion of the primary question, or rather tractiveness, beginning at Fort Lee, his deliberate effort to prevent all disextending along the river heights for cussion, is a distinct disappointment. forty miles to Newburgh-a narrow but However carefully, however impartially sufficient strip-and including a natural the words of the Governor in this meswilderness opposite Anthony's Nose, and sage are weighed, the inevitable conclureaching as far west as the Ramapo sion is that they mean that the Governor Mountains, a land full of memories of seriously and solemnly rules out of the the war of the Revolution and already case as irrelevant and immaterial all the invaded by thousands of pleasure seek- evidence and testimony adduced from the experience of other States with di-As we have intimated, Governor rect primary systems, and excludes as HUGHES cordially and with enthusiasm valueless all the witnesses whose stateapproves of this scheme of conservation | ments have recently attracted the attenfor the benefit of the people of the State | tion of the nation and properly emphainspired by the generosity of Mrs. HAR- size the impracticability of this scheme RIMAN and made feasible by the mu- of political regeneration.

If the experience of Indiana, Wisconto the commission's resources. Whether sin and Massachusetts, if the testimony it shall be realized depends upon the of President LOWELL and the long list willingness of the people to authorize of other eminent public men who have the Legislature to appropriate for the borne witness against the direct primary purpose a sum equal to the amount of idea is thus to be discarded, if it is seri-\$2,500,000 representing the various gifts ously to be argued that the Hinmanof money. Governor HUGHES, bearing Green bill differs so completely from all in mind the usual demands upon the other direct primary plans as to permit State treasury, recommends that the of no comparison with them, then it State's share be approripated in instal- inevitably follows that upon his faith ments or by means of a bond issue which alone in an untried and unique scheme shall embrace the further needs of con- Governor Hughes is asking the people servation in the Adirondacks and else- of this State to revolutionize the whole where, his preference being for the lat- system of party and public life. A more ter plan, which under the Constitution astounding proposal we do not rememwould have to be submitted for final ber to have confronted.

judgment to the people. "We may The most serious phase of the Goverrust," he says, "at an early day to nor's position taken in his message, howsecure the conservation of the natural ever, is the effect it will have upon the beauty of the west bank of the Hudson whole future discussion of the great River and the provision of a public park question. On the strength of the Governor's utterances, his followers will now demand the immediate enactment of his project into law. Debate, argument, consideration, all will be swept aside in the clamor for "Hughes's Policies." All the public dissatisfaction and resentment at existing political abuses will be capitalized into demands for the adoption of an utterly new and untested system. To every protest, to every sane and rational demand for examination and counsel, for comparison and weighing of evidence, the words of Governor HUGHES in his message will be flung back, and in the end a question of supreme importance deserving most careful consideration will be adopted or rejected in the heat and passion of a conflict precluding the exercise of all judgment and thought. A more unhappy approach to a great governmental question it is impossible to imagine.

Of Governor Hughes's recommendations for ballot reform it is not now the time to speak. His arraignment of the preposterous ballot used at the last municipal election in this city is altogether sound. As a substitute he offers the Massachusetts ballot, with the modi- culture. fication incident to placing the party emblem beside the name of the candidate. Obviously, however, this contemplates a change so revolutionary in character as to demand careful examivoter-a thing at variance with the Constitution of this State. Reform in the ballot, however, there must be,

Less novel is the Governor's declaration for an official primary ballot, a uni-It was stated in the bill that nothing form primary day and a State regulated in it should be construed as limiting the primary election. This plan has long been debated. It is opposed by all who resent the extension of State regulation to party management. On the other yers and physicians that the enactment hand it seems assured of the support of many parts of the State and is by removing many of the present evils of some politicians regarded as a possible expert testamony, which in its present concession to the Governor, necessary in existing conditions.

Mr. Balfour Plays With Fire.

In estimating the importance of Mr. BALFOUR'S remarkable election speech BALFOUR'S remarkable election speech settled as rector of St. Peter's Church. West invoking again the German peril, it Chester, where he officiated until his death in 1830. Moreover, it is exceedingly broad, since should be remembered, first, that the party which he represents is not in His wife, repose under the chancel of that church. His wife was Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Lewis power, so that loose utterances by those Morris. amount to be paid an expert witness belonging to it, however prominent, is fixed by the trial court and is paid out cannot be taken so seriously by Gerading out west to include a tract of of the treasury of the county in which the many as if they were spoken by a Minary adjacent to the territory which trial is had, the county will save the ister; and secondly, that a general eleclarge sums now frequently paid to ex- tion is at hand, when abuse of oppopert witnesses. Further, it is easy to nents, however mischievous or unfair, believe that the testimony of a medical seems to be in order. It is sharp poexpert paid by the State will be much litical practice to revive the German more readily accepted by a jury than the scare, but hardly worthy of a leader testimony of one who by reason of his like Mr. BALFOUR, who has repeatedly fee would seem to be committed to the shown unusual good sense, and at any rate cannot plead that he does not know what kind of work he is engaged in.

The scare about Germany is real enough in England, and it is on that account dangerous for politicians to play on it. It is based on the solid foundation of German aggressive competition in commerce and industry. British ALLDS to succeed the late JOHN RAINES traders and manufacturers have seen the shall have further jurisdiction as majority leader of the State Senate their business slipping away from them is a performance wholly characteristic for a generation past; they are slowly of the men who to-day dominate the awakening to a comprehension of the Republican politics of this State. Had superiority of German methods, are Governor Hughes himself presided in reluctant to abandon their own antiquated traditions, and instead of trying to imitate or to excel their energetic rivals, are content to nurse a growing able to acquire and maintain a mies have cheerfully adopted of their dislike for the facts that disturb them for the people in the lower Hudson own volition. Were the Republican and to turn the national aversion to such as those of the upper valley members of the Senate fifty times more things which are not British specifically the Catskills and those of cenguished public service, the leadership that is intensified naturally enough in on ALLOS could not even then fail to fix the working class by the attribution to German influence of most of the indus-

On this alarm the sensational press in justly attacked in the public life of New On this alarm the sensational press in of being included as one of the antagor. York, or at least of all that is contemptible England is ever ready to play, and finds great imperial question of 1886. ble, of all that has not even the virtue of journals of the same class in Germany size, which is disgusting, petty, and eager to hold up the other end. Ambiady by the Legislature, and the merely mean in its obliquity, ALLDS tious naval officers and constructors. tion of the new State prison is the perfect embodiment. The small desiring more and bigger ships for the Highland Lake, one of product of the machine, without intel- navy, have not been sparing in their the beautiful sheets of water in lectual attainment, moral courage, or warnings; and the stage and the music

British labor.

halls have been employed to spread the terror. From the politician's point of view it can be used effectively against the Liberals, for Mr. Asquiru's Government showed its greatest weakness After proposing a reduction in construction and expense it yielded to the outcry of the press and adopted, instead, a scheme for continuing the race in building ships; which is one excuse for the increase in the budget. The Liberal speakers will have an awkward time in defending on the platform the action of their party.

In Germany, however, while antipathy to England may not be widespread, it exists strongly enough in quarters where irritated susceptibility might easily lead to action, Mr. Bal-FOUR has been Prime Minister and knows the importance of measuring his words. He must have strong assurance of the continuance of friendly relations with Germany, or a lighthearted unconsciousness of the storm he may arouse, when he risks a disturbance of the peace of Europe in order to win an advantage over his opponents in this campaign. It is small politics anyway, for if England were attacked he knows perfectly well that the Liberals would do their duty just as much as the Conservatives.

If the Administration ever dares to cut them off from their share of the offices. then we shall see the Insurgents really and horrendously insurge.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S tumble of sighty feet, both in one day, prove that if the aero plane is, as some persons hold, a toy, it is too dangerous to play with; and that if it s intended to be a rival in transportation to the automobile it needs the intervention of a mechanical genius to perfect it. Of all the inventors who have tinkered with the aeroplane there is not one who can promise to make it safe for the expert operator, not to speak of the amateur

The physical culturists, the dietists, the perfect masticators and other theorists have tried to teach us how to economize in our food supply and be sturdy, intellectual and happy under any circumstances and at any age. The world has begun to think that it eats too much and too often, and cannot escape indigestion and premature old age unless it listens to the new thinkers and religiously follows their regimen. But occasionally one of the old thinkers makes himself heard above the din of admonition. Such is Dr. F. B. BENEDICT, president of the Carnegie Institute of Nutrition, who, lecturing before the Harvard Medical School on Mon day, had the moral courage to say:

"I have no doubt that some of us are too fat, bu I contend that the average man is no that his diet is not too much for him.

"My personal belief is that instead of giving up eat more often and less at a time. Particularly is this desirable for people who want to reduce the arduous physical exertion as a means of reducing weight, for the result is only to get up a prodigio

shall cat more at dinner, and if we go without dinner we shall at more at supper. What we lose in giving up a meal is made up by increased eating at the next meal. The way to reduce weight is to cut down appetite, and this is best accomp by adding to the number of meals."

This will be welcome advice to the average man, whose weight increases while his ardor for rough exercise diminishes. If the lecturer were not a regular practitioner he might be suspected of a design to start a new school of health

"Powerful Inflaences."

From the Hartford Times.

The truth seems to be that Mr. Hitchcock had Mr. Roosevelt's own part in the business in mind when he wrote that letter of Novemnation. The Massachusetts ballot is ber 30, 1806, putting on record this statemen based upon an educational test for the of the "powerful influences" that had been exerted to weaken the hands of the law. We believe there is no other similar record of a charge like this having been brought by a officer against any President of the I nited States

The Secret Passage From the Wilkins House TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of January 2 there is an account of the finding o a number of skulls and human bones in a secret passage from the old Wilkins house to Scriven's with a negro servant, who attempted to escape through this secret way. The names as given are the Rev. Dr. Isaac Wilkins, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, and a negro servant, who are thought by some to have been

This is an error, and the victims may have been

prisoners trying to escape from their captors dur-ing the Revolutionary war.

The Rev. Dr. Wilkins escaped in 1775 to Engand, returned to America in 1776, and in 1780 wa at the age of 80. His remains, with those of his Dr. Cooper escaped to England with Dr. Wil-

record. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury was hidden in the old Wilkins house with Dr. Wilkins and Dr. Cooper, and at one time was rector of this same church, but prior to Dr. Wilkins. In 1784 he went to England to be consecrated Blanop, but the English Church would not consecrate him. He went to Scotland, where he was consecrated, and returned to America the same year and went to Connecticut. He was thus the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America. He died and is buried at New London, Conn., February 26, 1796

NEW YORK, January 4.

"The Scoundrelly Middleman." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-Sir: As to the

responsibility for the ridiculously high prices of The plain people have to deal with hard facts and not opinions or theories in this matter. One fact out of a multitude of similar facts I hereby cite. A few years ago the Western flour trust raised the wholesale price of family flour 15 cents barret. Our grocer charged us 75 cents extra for our next barrel of flour. In other committees the retailers are even more disproportion and extortionate. So patent and universal is this inexcusably disproportionate increase by the small dealers that the common people have transferred their "cussing" of the trusts to the The actual relative foodstuffs increase as be-

tween the trusts and the scoundrelly middleman or retailer should be investigated. THOMAS H. CUMING. PLAINPIELD, N. J., January 5.

The First Home Rule Bill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to letter of "A Britisher" in to-day's Sun on the forthcoming parliamentary election in the Brit-ish Isles. I ask perinission to correct a statement made by him in the last paragraph.

Mr. Gladstone introduced his home rule bill in 1886 and after an appeal to the country was succeeded in the Premiership by Lord Salisbury. trial disturbances that have affected Disraell died in 1881, therefore had not the ho NEW YORK, January 4.

A Waterman's Perplexity.

Noah was perturbed. "It's all very well for Hill to cry Back to the land,' he said, "but what is a

AROUND THE GALLERIES.

There is a remarkably fine Turner at the Scott and Fowler Galleries, 590 Fifth avenue, which ought to grace the wall of some museum instead of being eventually the pride of a collector. Painted in 1825, this "Port of London" was admired when shown at the Old Masters Exhibition in ondon, 1885. The canvas is large, full of the bustling life of the waterway, but so admirably spaced that its numerous "facts" are focussed and the interest is never diffused. * As a composition it is an object lesson, and the colors are rich without being lusciously thick; your attention s not distracted from the pictorial quality, as is often the case with Turner. A lucid Turner, a Turner with a cool measur ing eye, recorded the adventures on this canvas, for it is crowded with them. Th various craft are moving along, some bumping; on their sails a summer early evening's sun plays with faint pink and gold touches. There was natural magic broad that day. The prosaic Pool lie beyond; unfamiliar architecture, such as the obelisk, is on one bank, and looking across to the Surrey end of the bridge is the tower of St. Saviour: London nearly one hundred years ago. For an impres sionist this picture will prove a revela tion. It is by the king of all impres sionists; as much as Turner derives from Claude, Monet and the whole school that he created derive from Turner. what tender poetic gamut the great Englishman portrayed the common sights of the Thames years before Whistler "discovered" that prosaic little stream. This particular Turner is a picture that can be ived with. It comes originally from the Salco collection. In the same galleries may be found an

exceptional Romney, a portrait of Mrs. ohnson, who was Miss Ponsonby Painted shortly after her marriage, th head is handled in that free manner of the artist without losing significance or becoming too impressionistic. The olue and blond tones, the soft charm of the lady's gaze, make this a desirable Romney. A Hoppner, the Hon. Mrs Keppel, contains some superb passages of black and white, notably a bow about the neck, the blackness finely contrasted with the pink of the flesh. The whites are lovely. More mannered is a portrait of ady Rochester by Sir Peter Lely. A lainsborough of prime quality is the head of Lord Donne, Afth Viscount of that name, a blond young man with prepossessing looks, in a uniform of red and olue. The dignity of the pose, the indication of race, are striking. If we were asked to choose among these three pictures, the Romney, the Hoppner or the Sainsborough, we should name the last. t has rare character. A portrait bust Sir Henry Irving by an English sculptor, Courtenay Pollock, is modelled with obust simplicity. It is a good likeness. Willard L. Metcalf is at the Montros

Galleries, 372 Fifth avenue, with eleven andscapes! his annual exhibition; and very sterling collection it is, far in advance of his show of last season. For one thing there is more power, less prettiness; and while this painter has lost nothing of his poetic charm he is evidently become enamoured of wider in terests. The sky is beginning to creer down his canvas and pierce with its light ing those secret glades. There are notes of sternness in more than one of the contributions. We feel assured that for temperamental reasons Mr. Metcalf will never sacrifice his personality on the shrine of mere ugliness on the theory that ugliness is truth. To be sufe it is one sort of truth, but there are many others; for example, the maple blossoming in the first quiver of spring. To transpose by means of dead coloring matter this delicate mood to canvas is a victory for any artist. This victory Mr. Metcalf has won in his "Blossoming Maple," or in his "May Time"; the blue sky, the blue pool, the environing vegetation, are expressed by a poet as well as a shrewd observer. "The of sternness in more than one of the conpoet as well as a shrewd observer. "The Prelude," lent by the Worcester Museum, is as a composition more obvious than the picture facing it from the other wall, The Silver Grove." Herein, apart from the grateful atmosphere, the veracity of the tree forms is very convincing. Bound," practically painted on a winter's day-because of the benumbing coldis the simulacrum of real ice, real snow Nor need we go to the north pole for pur ple snow or blue ice. In Central Park both may be seen now by the disinter-ested eye. There is a certain austere strength coupled with a sense of mystery

in this somewhat desolate landscape. With "The Brook" we meet the artist in new vein. Big rocks, sober tones, crisp, solid brush work and the expression of solitude are refreshingly sincere and hint at latent powers. We like the "Spring Fields," though the title is not entirely happy. "Spring Skies" would be more appropriate. The stretch of water under luminous sky bas for foreground a singularly rich patch of greens. In all his work, whether he depicts spring or autumn, Mr. Metcalf's brush is dipped in rich pigments. He is a colorist born, and something more, as this exhibition as

sures us. It lasts until January 15. The art collection of the late Theron R Butler, now on view at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, will be sold at Mendelssohn Hall Friday evening this week. Mr. Butler began collecting when the Barbizon men were new in the American field. He was really more successful in his selection of the work of Meis sonier, Vibert, Zamacois, Ziem, Knauss David Col, Gérôme, Roybet, Meyer von Bremen, Bonheur, Martin Rico, Bouguereau, Desgoffe, Madrazo, Schreyer, Bon-nat, Detaille, Verboeckhoven, Preyer, and the minor gods of collectors less than half a century ago; and yet the kingpin of this collection is a Corot, "Un Torrent dans les Romagnes," which ought to go to very ambitious bidder; it is a masterly example of the artist's best manner. All his characteristics are in it with solidity of execution, and in composition it is much more synthetic than is his wont. Of course the tremulous exquisite qualities of tree leaves and luminous sky are not absent. A splendid Corot. But it is alone amid its companions, familiar names though not exalted specimens of the craft of Rousseau, Troyon, Diaz, Millet and Breton. One Diaz is in a silver key-a view of Fontainebleau. A Millet, the "Laborer Resting," is true Millet, though not espe cially distinguished; but a Millet is always a Millet, and at his most mediocre never descends to mediocrity. The Troy-ons are fair; one, a bull and a dog, has for background a Holland scene. Of the Rousseaus the Bosquet d'Arbres" shows the paws of the lion-the paws of this big man of the Barbizon group.

Upstairs the old time collectors must revel. Both the Meissoniers are first class. The "Card Players" and the "Picket"-the latter picture offers a landscape—are bound to win the admiration of those who like their art set forth in explicit terms. There is an Eastman Johnson that makes J. G. Brown's figure subject miracles of loose handling and arden luminosity. Who knows? It may under the conjuring gavel of Mr. Kirby fetch

more than the Meissoniers—or that fruitful

There are many changes being made at the Metropolitan Museum in various galleries. Those who go to their favorite gallery 24 will miss Manet's "Boy With the Sword." It hangs now in gallery 21 with several other Manets; the lady with the parrot (that fascinating spinster and the shrewish bird) and a loan, "The Dead Christ With Angels," a powerful painting, the livid flesh and succinct draughtsmanship giving a definite idea of death. The angels are not so appealing nor so credible. The large Courbet nude is in the same room. Among the recent accessions is a bronze basrelief of Edward A. Macdowell, the comoser, executed by Helen Farnsworth Mears. Of its merits we wrote some time ago. "The Muse of Painting." by John La Farge, a gift of J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry Walters, attracts by reason of its warm color and imaginative composition. Yet it is not John La Farge in his full flowering, the John La Farge we hope to see some day in the museum. Will Rothenstein's head from his own uncompromising brush suggests the note of Gova without his fantasy. How deep student of the unequal Spanish genius Mr. Rothenstein is may be found in his little study published several years ago.

A pastel, "The Convalescent: a portrait of his wife," is by Madox Brown. It was painted in 1872. The Sorollas are to be ung in one of the main galleries.

AUDACIOUS LLOYD-GEORGE. His "Slump in Dukes" Has Earned Him

the Dislike of the Nobility. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By far the most interesting figure in the coming English election is Lloyd-George. When oseph Chamberlain was a rampant Radical t was said that the aristocratic dowagers of West End counted their silver spoons after the honorable member for Birming-

ham had made a morning call. But what of Lloyd-George? Every noble lady from duchess to a baroness denounces his socialism and ridicules him at afternoon teas.

They even rob him of his middle name and deprive him of the hyphen. His "slump in rupt political life, wanted a revolution, but dukes" has become a taunting byword which arouses the ire of the English nobility. In a recent speech Mr. Lloyd-George said which arouses the ire of the English nobility.
In a recent speech Mr. Lloyd-George said that he might have been a curate or perhaps a Bishop, for when he was a boy in a church school the rector offered him the position of a teacher if he would leave the Baptists and enter the Established Church. "But," he added, "I should probably have been starving as a curate instead of being a Chancellor of the Exchequer."

Among the poor the Right Honorable David Lloyd-George reigns supreme as he tells the

Lloyd-George reigns supreme as he tells the pathetic story of his widowed mother's poverty when she could give her child just half an egg as a luxury in the Sunday morning breakfast.

ing breakfast.

It is said that Mr. Asquith as Premier is getting weary of his talking Chancellor, and the Unionist papers ignore his existence as far as possible, but Lloyd-George still lives, and has found his match only in Lord Curzon, who as an Irish nobleman and the Chancellor of the University of Oxford is determined to run the audacious Welshman of Control of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford is determined to run the audacious Welshman of Control of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford is determined to run the audacious Welshman of Control of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford is determined to run the audacious Welshman of Chancellor of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford is determined to run the audacious Welshman of Chancellor. BROOKLYN, January 5.

MILK AND BEEF.

Are Trusts Responsible for the High Prices?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Itemay e said fairly. I think, that of all classes the farmer most deserves the reward of his

A year or so ago there appeared in the public prints an official statement that two of the largest dairy companies supplying sary to increase the price of milk for various

LIVINGSTON, Mon.,

The Earnings of Opera Singers TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to take exception to the statement made in an ediorial article in THE SUN. "Opera as a Business

o the effect that the great singers are paid too much in this country.

Artists like Rénaud, Bonc!, Destinn, Gadsk!, Homer. Fremstad are to the great mass of singers what bank presidents are to the great mass of workers: their superior abilities and accomplish-

ments entitle them to greater remuneration for Nobody takes exception to the earning of

Nobody takes exception to the earning of large sums on the part of an actor, but a singer, who must give years of arduous labor to his work, for some mysterious reason ought not to be largely remunerated. And I would like also to see an end of the everlasting twaddle that singers receive much larger salaries in this country than Europe. Why should they not? verybody, from the lowllest wielder of a pick up to a corporation president?

The general opinion seems to be that to become great singer is a sinecure. As a matter of fact requires years of incessant labor and the sacri-Great singers should be greatly paid, not only

in America but everywhere; they are certainly few enough in number NEW YORK, January 4.

Pigs and Socialism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Farm prod to the epiron of the same and so many years ago that wheat brought \$3 a bushes and the farmer got a good share of it. The "sick" to-day is not because the farmer gets a dollar for his wheat but because the converter asks so much for flour. The farmer is to-day receiving only a very little more for his products than he did five or ter rears ago, yet no one can dispute the fact that years ago, yet is paying to day something like 20 per cent. more than he did ten years ago for the

A homely illustration may serve to show where some of the trouble with high prices ites. I raise a couple of pigs every year and turn them over to the outcher in the fall. When I sell my pigs, properly iressed, the butcher pays me ninand charges my neighbor on the same day for the cheapest cuts of those pigs 17 cents a pound. Naturally my neighbor's socialistic streak gets ed and warm.

What the remedy is for this downright robbery on the part of the middleman I leave for wiser heads than mine, but at the same time I am wise enough to see that so long as such condition exist with all food products will socialism be serious menace to this country. PRODUCES. JEWETT CITY, Conn., January 5.

Tartarin in the Epilogue of the Westmin From the London Times.

(Enter Geta, carrying a gun.) Venator quisaam hos advenit hospes agr (Geta blows a trumpet.) Ignoret nemo me lam posuisse labores Civiles: simplex vita mini placuit. Occidi pardos elephantasque atque leones, Quot parit immanes Africa vasta feras. Rus vuit explorare novum fortasse. [Reenter Demea.]

(Seeing Demea) Conspicio. (He raises his gun.)
ry quickly) Peril. (Exit.)
Quam rapide ursus abit. (Very quickly) Salve, hospes.

Salve.
(Anxious fo show his discovery) Sine me tibi Dic mini solum Quales quotque habitant hac regione ferm boves ursique- (a whirring noise is heard.)

Sed audi; qui sonus istic? [He looks in the direction of the noise.] Ingens est volucris; ne videst, lette. (They take cover.) [After a pause Gets fires his]gun.]

Habeo certe; rapidis delabitur Ad terram; nocul code, ut opinor, ater Eschinus, descending rapidly on a flyTHE MICHELIN CUP.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of December 31 is this statement in reference to the design of the Michelin aviation cup, which has just passed by de fault from America to France:

It is not generally known that the original design of the trophy was a Voisin about to soar; this was accepted about fifteen months ago, at stand a good show against Wilbur Wright. Wright won the cup the design was changed to a Wright bibliane. This was thought wise, as eight years from now the original Voisin will look a nost clumsy and prehistoric contrivance.

Every one who examined the large numher of models that were exhibited in the Grand Palais in Paris during November, 908, in competition for the reward prom

Grand Palais in Paris during November, 1908, in competition for the reward promised by M. Michelin to the sculptor whose design was accepted must have remarked that nearly all of them adopted the biplane as embodying the ideal machine for mechanical flight.

The model finally selected did show a Wright biplane, but the donors came to the wise conclusion that the aeroplane was firrom having reached its ultimate form. Accordingly the Wright machine was removed from the trophy and a pair of huge wings was substituted in order to bring out the symbolic idea of human flight overcoming the opposing forces of nature. It has even been suggested that the elimination of their aeroplane from the Michelin trophy is the reason why the Wright brothers have not taken possession of this replica, which Wilbur won at Le Mans on Detember 31, 1968.

It is well that the change was made, for one result of the progress of aviation in 1908 was the development of the monoplane. At the opening of 1916 the best judges are undecided as to the relative superiority of the two systems, and the coming year may bring into prominence something entirely new.

CORTLANDT F. BISSOP.

NEW YORE, January 5.

THE CRISIS IN GREECE. What She Needs Is a Political, Not a Mill-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every rue Greek! knowing the real and internal motives of the present drama enacted in Athens will no doubt highly appreciate your article appearing in yesterday's Sun.

The revolutionists of the Military League

a political, not a military revolution. The revolutionary movement for the regenera-

a political, not a military revolution. The revolutionary movement for the regeneration—I mean the political regeneration, as the Greek people is a race young enough and vigorous—ought to be turned toward the purification of the political life and the amelioration of the political life and the amelioration of the country.

Great fertile areas of the country remain uncultivated for want of strong hands, as the people, tired of the political intrigues and prosecutions, are by thousands leaving the country and settling in America. The revolutionists, instead of turning their energies to strike the political corruption and help the hitherto helpless people to take advantage of the natural resources of the national wealth and emerge from the miserable and deplorable conditions of poverty, thought in their political and sociological ignorance that they could succeed by applying numerous and various monstrous legislative measures in order to extract from the already heavily burdened people by two methods of taxation more money for the so-called military preparation, &c.

money for the so-tion, &c.
Let us hope that the prudence of King George will prevent a greater misfortune for the nation and the people, who of course deserve a greater merit than that which the revolutionists are endeavoring to attribute to it before the outside world.

NICHOLAS GORTZIS.

NEW YORK, January 4. MARYLAND, ANECDOTES.

One an Old Favorite, One Comparatively

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Edwin Warfield, the discoverer of the modern bonding business, was Governor of Maryland some two years or so ago, he paid a visit to Springfield Asylum for the Insane. The Governor is an affable man with a pairician face that is easily remembered and a number of the patients rushed to shake hands with-him. He returned the salutes cord ally and began a round of the building, extend

his hand to all. Finally he met a burly Irishman of the harmles

"What! Won't you shake hands with me?" exclaimed the Governor in feigned surprise. "W "Aw, go to hell!" answered the Irishman. the Queen of Sheba."

Professor Ira Remsen, president of the Johns Honkins University and head of the Nationa Academy of Sciences, spends all of his vacations in Maine. It is a matter of current history that Maine is dry, but Dr. Renisen had reason one day

danger of death in Maine. The doctor was bleyeling and his pedal broke. He inquired the way to the nearest blacksmith shep, and following the directions arrived at a ramshackle place the door of which was clos but not locked. He opened the door, and pu his bleycle ahead was surprised to see a cro

men sitting around an improvised tray on which were a bottle and some glasses.

Somewhat abashed, the doctor said: "I wonder If I am in the right place! Is this the blacksmis

'Yes." said the blacksmith. "What'll you have, BALTIMORE, Md., January 5.

A Scorpion's Suicide. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUS of November 11. appears a reprint from Coamas entitled "Suicide of Rattiesnakes," which theo-

retically demonstrates that venomous reptiles their own venom. While in Colon, Canal Zone, a few years ago I picked up from the main deck of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer Allianca, with a

pair of light dressing forceps, an able bodied scorpion. Holding it with only sufficient pres-sure to prevent its escape. I with some of the officers and crew watched to see how it would powerless to escape and showing plainly by its action that such was the case, it carefully and de-liberately felt about with the point of its ating for a spot between the joints of its body where the connecting membrane is soft. The point wa forcibly inserted and in a few seconds the seor

Facts are stubborn things. S. AUSTIN DAVIS, M. D.
La Fundicion, Peru, December 11.

Swords of the Immortals.

From the London Globe.

When a man succeeds in making a name there s one class that receives the news with delight ningled with no feeling of envy, and that is his old school fellows. This is the case with M. Jean Alcard, the eminent writer. His classmates at the Lycée de Toulon have presented him with his sword for his reception among the immortals. The sword is enclosed in a green sheath of Russia leather. It is ornamented with the "cigale pro vençale." One ornaments the possemel, another the guard, and the ceinture of Russia leather is clasped with the same device. Upon the nacre are the initials of the new Academician and on the sword blade the flowers of the Midi are depicted. M. Poincaré, the famous lawyer, was the recipient of a sword in similar circumstances re-cently. It seems that M. Aicard's sword was

Trees In the Parks.

not of regulation design, but the Academy, tak

ing the will of the alumni of Toulon into co

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whoever is appointed Park Commissioner, it is to be hoped he will realize the importance of immediate action in regard to preserving the large trees in central and Prospect parks. An observing person walking through Flity-ninth atreet will note the dead and dying trees on the north side.

Insects and fungous diseases, camot be over-come by cutting away dead limbs and painting the wounds. The only remedies are preventive, and unless used in a practical manner, as prac-tised by commercial fruit growers, your beautiand unless used in a put growers, your beautised by commercial fruit growers, your beautiful parks will soon be treeless.

JAMES A. STAPLES.

MARLBOROUGH. January 5.

In Unknown Brooklyn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Speaking of "L. T. H.'s" letter in to-day's Sun: There's only one way to reach your destination, that is, get a Manhattan cop to show you the right car, then
you make a bot with the conductor that he won't
tell you when you reach the street as which you
want to get off.

BROOKLYN, January 4.

Homo esti (Exit Geta.)